

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

After a thorough investigation into the character and history of these articles I have thus far found it impossible to certify from personal

knowledge that they originate in uninfected localities.

This is due to the widespread infection throughout the surrounding districts, to the unsettled conditions in China at present and to the fact that all these goods originate in or are prepared and packed for shipment in Canton.

For this reason the quarantine regulations have been enforced prohibiting the shipment of those articles liable to convey infection, a list of which was submitted to the Bureau in my letter dated October 23. The methods used to accomplish this have been discribed to the Bureau in my letters dated November 21 and December 10, respectively, and were adopted directly upon the receipt of the Bureau's instructions contained in cablegrams dated November 16 and December 8.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. KERR, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

A case of yellow fever in Limon.

[Cablegram.]

LIMON, April 6, 1901.

One yellow [fever case].

GOODMAN.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Casilda, and Santa Cruz del Sur.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, April 1, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the district under my command for the week ended March 30, 1901: Thirteen deaths have occurred, the following report showing the causes: Tuberculosis, 2; wounds, 2; cirrhosis of the liver, 1; pernicious fever, 1; peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; heart disease, 1; cancer of breast, 1; anæmia, cerebral, 1; cachexia, 1; enteritis, 1.

Of the total number of deaths, 1 occurred in the civil hospital. Death rate for the week, 16.94. Fourteen vessels entered harbor during week, inspected and passed; 17 vessels received bills of health for other ports; 62 health certificates issued passengers leaving Cienfuegos; 50 pieces baggage leaving Cienfuegos, inspected and passed, and 36 pieces baggage from Havana, destination Santiago and Manzanillo, labeled to be disinfected at those ports.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 13 vessels and issued 3 bills of health.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports 1 death at that port during the week. No contagious diseases reported. Inspected 5 vessels during week.

Respectfully,

T. D. BERRY,

Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.